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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

We waited during the whole of Saturday in the hope that some addition might be made to our News from home, before the close of the day, either by an Arrival from England direct, or by some Intelligence transmitted through the other Presidencies. The Evening came, however, without our being put in possession of the desired information; so that at the late hour at which this is written, we have only time to say that should any intelligence of importance arrive it will be communicated without delay. The greater portion of our present Number is given to a long and ably written Letter on the Native Infantry of India, which will interest a large class of our Readers. The remainder of the space we have filled as usual with such articles as appeared to us to possess the strongest claims to attention.

Times, August 4, 1821.—Of all that is said and circulated on questions of great public importance, much will necessarily attract the attention, upon which we ought not in common prudence to ground our judgment on matters either of fact or contingency. Of such a nature is a large proportion of the intelligence which reaches this country from the East of Europe, and especially through the medium of foreign newspapers. Amongst the variety of accounts from Turkey which find a place in our extracts from the French journals of Wednesday (which arrived at a late hour last night), and from those of Hamburgh of the 28th of July, there is nothing which yet decides the question of immediate peace or war between Russia and the Porte. A document from the Hamburgh papers, under the head of "Authentic Communication," contains an alleged answer by the REIS EFFENDI to "remonstrances from all the great European Powers, respecting the cruel conduct of the Turkish Government to the Greeks, and respecting the attitude it seems disposed to assume towards Russia, the intimate ally of Austria, Prussia, England, and France." Whether this document be authentic or not, we cannot determine; but we suppose we may argue upon it as containing the understood defence of the Turkish Government against existing charges.

The Turkish Minister answers the several charges in the most direct manner, viz. by an absolute denial. He disavows any spirit of persecution towards the Greeks: referring to the protection which the Catholics and Armenians enjoy; and asserting positively that the exercise of the Greek worship at Constantinople had never for a moment been interrupted. He justifies the execution of the Patriarch, by describing him as a traitor; eleven of whose letters, addressed to Greeks in the Morea, are in the hands of the PORTE—adding, however, that the SULTAN is an independent Sovereign, and accountable to God only for his actions. With regard to Russia, which seems to be the pinch of the discussion, the REIS EFFENDI assures Lord STRANGFORD, to whom he is said to have particularly addressed himself, that the PORTE has done every thing to avoid a war with that power; being sensible, from its incapacity to put down the insurrection, that it cannot now contend with Russia alone, and that in the actual state of Europe, it cannot hope for auxiliaries against her. Now, with respect to this mode of arguing, it will be allowed, we suppose, by most men, that according to every rational calculation, the Turks ought not in prudence to seek a quarrel with a neighbour, a great part of whose history is a record of her victories over them, and an immense portion of whose empire is the fruit of those victories. Yet it is curious, that on more than one occasion, the PORTE, with equal reason to be conscious of her

own weakness as she now has, was actually the first to go to war. In 1768, she did so; and accordingly by the peace which followed in due season, she was, for the first time, forced to surrender the navigation of the Euxine and the passage of the Dardanelles to her conqueror. Again, in 1787, war was declared against the EMPRESS CATHERINE, to her extreme gratification, by the act of shutting up BULGAKOFF, her Ambassador, in the Seven Towers; and the discretion of the Divan in that proceeding was made manifest four years afterwards, when, by the treaty of 1791, all the country between the Bog and the Dniester was annexed to the Russian empire. A consciousness of inferiority, therefore, may not always be conclusive as to the willingness of Turkey to endure all extremities rather than run the hazard of fighting, or even of striking the first formal blow. At the same time it is but common sense to presume, that nothing short of a conviction of its necessity can now induce her to risk the contest. The REIS EFFENDI ends by throwing the entire blame on the conduct of Baron STROGONOFF; and avows his intention to appeal from that Minister to the Russian Sovereign himself.

The first passage of the above document is the most remarkable of the whole; inasmuch as it announces the important fact, that all the Great Powers had made common cause in interposing with the GRAND VIZIER on behalf of the Greek nation. Such an interference, if successful in securing—for that can be its only reasonable object—in securing, we say, to the satisfaction of Christendom, protection to the Greeks against future outrage; might have the effect of preventing, or, we ought to say, suspending, hostilities between the Turks and their looked-for assailants; but that, as we have already hinted, is an event on which there are no positive data.

The *Moniteur* inserts an article, stating that the head of the Ex-Grand Vizier, BENDERLI ALI PASHA, has been affixed to the gates of the Seraglio, as a traitor against religion and the state. ISRAHIM PASHA is further said to have formed a camp near Buyukdere, in consequence of secret orders to occupy a point in the neighbourhood, as a precautionary measure against some troops who were inclined to revolt. In another column of the *Moniteur* is an article from Vienna of the 19th July, of which we give a translation, and which is far from bearing a pacific character. "Since the arrival of despatches from St. Petersburg (says the writer) war is regarded as inevitable."

It appears that the disgraceful flight of some of YPSILANTI'S forces ought not to attach upon the Greeks. The Arnauts and Walachians were the fugitives: the Greeks, who occupied the centre of his line, stood their ground and perished bravely.

Vienna, July 19.—Very important despatches have been transmitted to this capital from the Austrian embassy in Russia. It appears that M. le Baron de Lebzeltern had not arrived at St. Petersburg, where his presence is extremely necessary, on account of the shape which affairs seem to take in the East of Europe. Cabinet councils were immediately held after the arrival of these despatches, and Prince Metternich repaired to the Emperor at Schoenbrunn. There is a talk of an important declaration which Russia has made to the great Powers, respecting her relations with Turkey, and more especially the offensive conduct adopted by the PORTE towards her, and the violation of the law of nations. We hear likewise of an extraordinary step which Russia has taken at Constantinople, to obtain full and entire satisfaction. Finally, we hear of very important military measures ordered by the Emperor Alexander.

All this intelligence is spread in the capital with incredible rapidity, and it appears that our government is willing that it should be known to the merchants, that they may not be led into error in their speculations. This was the more necessary, as within the last 12 or 15 days, demi-official notices had been propagated, the object of which was to show, that Russia would not interfere in the affairs of Turkey, and that no war would take place between these two powers. Reports to the contrary had even been demi-officially refuted.

Since the arrival of the despatches from St. Petersburg, of which mention has been made, war is again regarded as inevitable, because the question now revolves, not about interference in the internal affairs of Turkey, but about obtaining reparation for outrageous and offensive conduct, and it is doubtful whether the Porte will make such a reparation in the present circumstances. It is believed that our Court will be obliged to order various new military measures, which the topographical position of some of our provinces appears to render absolutely necessary.

Several couriers have been sent from hence with despatches for different cabinets. One has been sent to St. Petersburg.

Vienna, July 21.—The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER publishes the following article:—

Letters from Constantinople, dated the 26th of June, confirm the considerable check which the Turkish fleet has experienced on the coast of Metelin. It consisted of two ships of the line, three frigates, five brigs, and several vessels of less size. One of the former, which had cast anchor before Cape Colonna, was attacked there on the 8th of June by several vessels belonging to the Greek Insurgents. The conflict lasted the whole day; the Greeks succeeded in sending in a fire-ship, and soon after the Colossus blew up. The commandant of the Ottoman division immediately collected the other vessels, and, pursued by the insurgents, repaired to a new position, under the protection of the guns of the Dardanelles.

Great activity is employed in the arsenal of Constantinople in equipping vessels to reinforce the fleet.

The news which arrives from the provinces is not at all consolatory. New explosions of the insurrectionary spirit, new scenes of vengeance, are more than ever the order of the day. The Greek town Aiwalı (Ivalie in former accounts), situated at a small distance from Smyrna, has been recently the theatre of the most frightful re-action. The inhabitants, emboldened by the appearance off the coast of several Greek vessels, hoisted the standard of insurrection, and massacred 1,500 Turks who were there: but as soon as the Pasha of the district learned the sanguinary proceeding, he fell upon the town with his troops, cut in pieces all the male inhabitants, led the women and children into slavery, and razed their dwellings, to the ground.

The vicinity of Constantinople swarms with Asiatic troops, and additional numbers are still expected.

The Chevalier Zea y Bermudez, Spanish Minister, arrived on the 18th at the Turkish capital, and was immediately complimented, according to custom, by the dragoman of the Porte.

It is not known that any person has been attacked by the plague either at Smyrna or Constantinople, but in Egypt this scourge is severely felt, and has even extended to European vessels.

By the last news from Constantinople of the 2d of July, the head of the late Grand Vizier Benderly-Ali-Pasha, had arrived at the latter end of the Ramadan, and had been affixed to the interior gate of the Seraglio. The label appended to this head, describes the Vizier as a traitor to his country and religion. Galib-Pasha, late Reis Effendi and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Bucharest, has been displaced. He is accused of having influenced by his counsels the conduct of the Grand Vizier,

There sailed on the 30th of June, two ships of the line and a frigate, to join the squadron of the Dardanelles. Cara Ali, who has been hitherto only Admiral of the port of Constantinople, has received the command-in-chief of the entire maritime force.

It is said that Mahemet-Ali, Pasha of Egypt, who has placed at the disposal of the Grand Seigneur a corps of 10,000 well-armed soldiers, has likewise sent several ships of war against those of the enemy, and has taken or destroyed a considerable number.

In the Morea, the Turks are confined within the fortresses, while the insurgents remain masters of the open country.

Ibrahim, Pasha of Brussa, has formed a camp near Buyukdere: it is believed that he is secretly appointed to take possession of the castles of the Bosphorus, and to remove from them the Jamaks, who are always disposed to revolt.

The following news has been received from Walachia and Moldavia:—

In the evening of the 4th of July, the Kiaja Bey of Hadschi-Ahmer-Pasha, at the head of between 6,000 and 7,000 men, entered Bucharest. This Commandant exerts himself to preserve among his troops the best discipline; he punishes with death, pillage and murder. The news received from the open country at some distance, is unfortunately not so favourable in this respect. Banditti and marauders, without restraint, indulge in the greatest excesses.

To the different misfortunes to which Moldavia has been a prey since the month of February, there was added on the 5th a frightful scourge. By letters from Bucharest it appears, that there arose about 9 o'clock in the evening, a terrible hurricane, accompanied with hailstones of the size of a nut. It lasted for half an hour; the buildings and churches most exposed to the fury of the wind were either unroofed or overthrown, or had all their windows broken.

In Jassy 200 or 300 Turks have been stationed to protect the peace of the city: the other troops are stationed without the walls.

(Note by the Editor of the Journal des Debats.) It is surprising that in this long article, the AUSTRIAN OBSERVER gives us no information of the fate of Alexander Ypsilanti. The same silence is preserved in the VIENNA GAZETTE, and in all the journals of southern Germany. This silence appears the more remarkable, as the communications between Vienna and Bucharest have not been interrupted. If Prince Ypsilanti had repaired to the Austrian frontier, it may be conceived that the government would be a little embarrassed, but it is scarcely credible that he should have taken such a step. He may have found the means of penetrating into Servia with a small body of troops, for the purpose of reaching Monte Negro, the inhabitants of which, being independent, and much attached to the Russian name, would willingly offer him an assylum.

Conspiracy in Prussia.—A letter from Dantsic of the 12th of July contains the following particulars of the conspiracy recently discovered in Prussia:—

"In the middle of last month a conspiracy was detected in Prussia, which, though the Government very wisely affect to treat as an affair of no importance, is said to have very extensive ramifications. One M. HEDEMANN, of Schoneck, has been arrested, in whose possession an incendiary proclamation to the Prussian nation was found, exciting to the murder of all foreigners engaged in the military and civil service of the country, as the most likely persons, having no interest of their own in the cause, to be opposed to the diffusion of constitutional sentiments. Seventeen other persons, among whom were two foresters, one sergeant, and several farmers, were arrested along with M. HEDEMANN, who, without hesitation, confessed himself to be the author of the proclamation. It is reported that more than 600 persons are implicated in a design to proclaim a new constitution, and that their leaders flattered themselves with being able to seduce the regiment of militia in garrison at Stutgard to join their cause. This affair has produced a great sensation; and the public is still considerably agitated, from the belief that the provinces on the Rhine are also infected with constitutional fever. The proclamation above mentioned is couched in such strong terms, that certainly no German newspaper will risk its publication."

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Madame Catalani.—Madame Catalani has left town for Brighton to benefit, for three or four weeks, from the sea-bathing. Mr. Pio Cianchettini has been engaged by Madame Catalani, as conductor of the concerts she intends to give in her extensive tour in England and Scotland during the summer.

Polish Dwarf.—The extraordinary and accomplished Polish dwarf, Count Bouwlaski, is still living; and is now in the 82nd year of his age. He resides in a neat cottage near Durham, for which he is indebted to the Prince Bishop of that diocese, enjoys an annuity of about 300*l.* a year, and is frequently a promenade through the streets of that city.

On preventing the Ravages of Moths in Woollen Cloth.—The discovery of an easy and effectual method of preventing the destruction of woollen fabrics and furs by moths, has long been a subject of research, and it still stands, I believe, among the list of premiums in the promise of the Society of Arts. Although the process here in question is known to many individuals, it is not yet known to the public at large, and your Journal offers the means of diffusing it.

The discovery, although accidental, is due to the officers of Artillery at Woolwich, employed in the inspection of clothing returned from Spain. It was observed that in casks where all other woollen substances were totally destroyed, those cloths that had been rendered water-proof by the common well known processes, remain untouched. Attention having thus been excited to this circumstance, other similar mixed packages were examined, and the results were found to be invariable.

This process has the advantage of being cheap, easy of application and permanent; since the chemical change produced by it in the surface of the woollen fibre, is not liable to be effected by time. If, in the case of military stores, no other good result were to follow the use of the water-proof process, this would be a sufficient reason for its universal adoption. The effect of all the odorous bodies commonly used for this purpose is transitory, as they evaporate in the course of time; but the aluminous sap which becomes united to the animal fibre in the water-proof process, seems to disgust this destructive larva so as effectually to prevent it, like some dyes, from attempting to devour the wool or other animal hairs, which are its natural food.

There seems no reason why this process should not be adopted in furs for the same purpose; since great losses are occasionally sustained by their destruction. It might with equal ease be applied to them; and as it does not appear to produce any effect on the appearance of the woollen substances to which it is applied it would probably cause no change in the brilliancy or beauty of these substances, so justly valued for their utility and beauty, and so difficult to preserve without the most watchful attention.

New Longitude Act.—By this act the 58th of the late King is amended. The rewards are, 5000*l.* to any subject of Great Britain who shall reach the longitude of 130° from Greenwich within the arctic circle; 10,000*l.* (further) for the north-west passage in into the Pacific; 1,000*l.* for 88° of north latitude; and a like sum for 85°, 87°, 88°, and 89°, respectively. It is assumed in the preamble, that no ship has gone beyond 81° of north latitude, nor 113° of west longitude.

Parrot.—A person who kept a parrot, used frequently to put his finger into the cage to vex it. One day the parrot bit him: at which he exclaimed, "D—n it, how you pinch me." The parrot being the next day out of his cage, a hawk took him up and flew off with him, while the parrot kept crying, "D—n it, how you pinch me."

Conveyancing.—The oldest conveyance of which we have any account, namely, that of the cave of Macpelah, from the Sons of Seth to Abraham, has many unnecessary and redundant words in it; "And the field of Ephron which was in Macpelah, which was before Mamre, the field, and the cave which was therein and all the trees that were in the field, that were in all the borders round about, were made sure unto Abraham." The parcels in a modern conveyance cannot be well more minutely characterised.

Bow-Street Topsy Critic.—Bond, the Constable of Drury-lane Theatre, had got a reeling gentleman in his custody. He was attended by a whole host of his advocates and opponents; among the latter were Mr. Elliston, Mr. T. Welch (the composer), Mr. Russel, and several other persons connected with the Theatre.

It appeared that the tipsy gentleman had taken his seat in the second circle of boxes, for the express purpose of criticising Miss Wilson, and had, several times in the course of the evening, annoyed the audience by his clamorous opposition. At length, in the last act of the Opera, just as Miss W. had finished a difficult passage in a *bravura*, and whilst the audience were waiting in breathless suspense for the remainder of the air, he suddenly started from his seat, and exclaimed, in a voice of thunder, "Pshaw, I'll hear no more!" The pit now rose simultaneously, and there was a general call for the Police, and a cry of "Turn him out!" from every part of the house. Bond was, in consequence, ordered to take him into custody, and this he accomplished, though with some difficulty, for the gentlemen made an uproarious resistance.

Mr. Welch complained seriously to the Magistrate of this conduct in the defendant. Miss Wilson, he said, was repeatedly put out in her songs by the very pointed and peculiar manner in which he attacked her, and she was so affected by it that she went through her part in a state of the most distressing agitation. In conclusion, he observed that he could not but consider it as a malignant attempt to injure that young lady.

The Magistrate was going to make some remark, but the gentleman (if so he might be called) interrupted him with violent vociferations—"I deny the malignancy! Mark me, gentlemen, no malignancy! Pure disinterested criticism. Perhaps *you* might create an error in judgment, but no malignity, so help me G—d!" This was continued nearly five minutes, accompanied by the most eccentric gesticulations.

At length he paused, apparently for lack of breath, and Mr. Elliston took that opportunity of observing that the theatres were very much annoyed by idle young men, most of whom, he believed, obtained gratuitous admission, and who, in the height of their vanity, took upon themselves the office of public critics, to the very great annoyance of the public, and the injury of theatrical property.

The worthy Magistrate said, there was something excessively cruel and unmanly in crushing the rising hopes of any person just merging into public life, especially when that person happened to be female; and he was astonished that any one wearing the exterior of a gentleman would so far forget himself as to impose his solitary opposition on a whole audience for the paltry purpose of distressing a young woman.

Here the defendant again raised his voice in loud protestations against malignancy; and insinuated that nine times out of ten these kind of criticisms originated in mere sport.

The Magistrate, in continuation, remarked that though it might be sport to the defendant and his friends, it was death to others; and as it was proved that on this occasion the performance was interrupted, and the audience disturbed, he should call upon the defendant to find bail, in order that if the Proprietors thought proper to prosecute at the Sessions, he might be forthcoming.

A long desultory conversation now ensued, in which Mr. Elliston observed, if the Gentleman would have given his address when asked for it at the Theatre, he would not have been placed in this unpleasant predicament.

"Address!" interrupted he other, "I'll soon give you my address if you'll give me some paper."

He then scrawled in two-inch characters on a sheet of foolscap—"Mr. Taylor, Tavistock-square, Covent Garden," and Mr. Elliston taking it up, said, "Now, Sir, you have done that at last which you ought to have done at first; and this is the use I make of it." He then tore it in pieces without reading it; and, telling the Magistrate he did not wish to prosecute the matter further, the parties left the office; the tipsy critic still vociferating "No malignancy. Whatever you do, no malignancy!"

An American's Account of a Levee.—At last I have seen the humours of a levee, which is certainly worth seeing for once, as presenting so remarkable a contrast to the plain simplicity of our own chief magistrate, who stands forth only as a man among men; "who walks forth without attendants, lives without state, greets his fellow citizens with open hand as his companions and equals; seeks his relaxation from the labours of the cabinet at the domestic hearth; snatches a moment from the hurry of public affairs to superintend the business of his farm, and defrays all the expenses of his high office with a stipend of £6,000 a year! How different is the scene at Carlton-palace, with all its pomp and parade of military attendance, and all the glare and frippery of its court costume. I went under the protection of our worthy minister, and it was about two o'clock when we found ourselves in the large anti-room of the palace, which was soon thronged with bishops and judges, generals and admirals, doctors and surgeons, lawyers and authors,—all anxious to bask for a moment in the rays of royalty, and catch a passing smile of condescension from the great man. The mob at a levee is much like other mobs, though perhaps less good-humoured and entertaining. After waiting about an hour on the tiptoe of expectation, the folding-doors were at length thrown open, and the mass began to move. Inch by inch we fought our way, till at last I got near enough to command a view of the King. He stood, as it were, in a doorway, with the whole of his cabinet ministers drawn up in a regular array opposite to him; and the intervening narrow lane, through which two persons could scarcely have passed abreast, just sufficed to let the crowd off. I can compare the scene to nothing so well, as to the getting into the pit of a theatre, on a full night. The lord in waiting who receives your card, and the King your bow,—if one may venture upon so homely a comparison,—answered to the check and money takers; the cry of "get your card ready," would have been as appropriate on one occasion, as "get your money ready," on the other; and the press from behind scarcely allowed time for a moment's pause in the royal presence. The business of presentation was begun and concluded in a moment; the King smiled graciously, saying, "How d'ye do, Mr. Kentucky? I am very glad to see you here,"—and I found myself in the room before I was well aware that the ceremony had commenced. It was then that a friend who had witnessed the scene, congratulated me upon the gracious reception I had experienced,—a fact of which, but for his information, I might have remained in ignorance.

The next difficulty was how to get away; for having no carriage, and having been separated from my ministerial mentor, I scarcely knew what to do. At last, fiercely cocking my hat on one side, like my namesake Jonathan of *wild* memory in his boat-scene, I sailed boldly out at the great gates, and making my way through the crowd, who contented themselves with a few good-humoured jokes at the awkwardness with which I wore my court habiliments, I gained the stand of coaches in Cockspur-street, into one of which I vanished from their gaze.

The next day Mr. R— asked me how I was satisfied with my reception, to which I made a suitable reply of acknowledgment. "Why yes, indeed," said he, "I think you have reason to be satisfied, for I do not think his Majesty said so much to any one else." I find there is a graduated scale of great exactness, by which these things are measured with the most minute accuracy. "How d'ye do?" is a gracious reception: but "How d'ye do? I am very glad to see you here," is the very acme of condescension and affability.

To an American, who feels that he belongs to a country, the government of which is founded in truth and reason alone, such a scene as the levee presents cannot be very inviting. And yet it cannot be denied that the establishment of a court, with its train of attendant nobles, if they are, as they ought to be, the cream of the people, not only uppermost in point of situation, but worthiest in point of quality, is not without its use. It is desirable that there should be a permanent school of manners, such perhaps as courts only can supply, to preserve the standard of politeness and good-breeding from sinking into incivility and

rudeness. As long, too, as rank is revered by fools, it will be an object with men of sense; and, much as I admire the simple institutions of my country, I doubt whether Washington was not right when he said that the founders of our constitution "proceeded on too favourable a view of human nature." When a nation emerges from infancy, there must be prizes for talents, and distinctions for wealth; and whether these consist of the laurel wreaths of the ancient fashion, or the garters and ribands of modern times, is of little importance. But it is indeed important to those who by the practice of England are allowed to *inherit* honours, to justify the expedience of such a law by endeavouring to deserve them. For if they neglect this, the times are soon approaching, when the people in all countries will "trample coronets under their feet that no longer sparkle with the gems of virtue, and wipe off the armorial bearings from coach-doors, which have nothing to authorize them but the venal nonsense of the Herald's-office."—*Jonathan Kentucky's Journal*.

Parisian Public.—Perlet, the comic actor, who performed last season in the French farces at the Argyll Rooms, has had a quarrel with the Parisian Public for refusing to sing—then refusing to apologize—upon which the police very politely took him to prison, from which he emerged after two days—fought a harmless duel with the author of the farce, in which he refused to sing, in the morning—re-appeared in the evening—was thrown into a fit by the uproar which greeted his *entree*—declared he was no longer a comedian—which mollified the audience—who besought him to retract—with which he complied—and all differences were reconciled.

Remarkable Equestrian Expeditions.—Mr. Cooper Thornhill, an innkeeper at Stilton, in Huntingdonshire, rode from that place to London and back again, and also a second time to London, in one day, which made a journey in all of 213 miles. He undertook to ride this journey with several horses in 16 hours, but performed it in 12 hours and a quarter. This remarkable feat gave rise to a poem called the Stilton hero, which was published in the year 1745.

Some years ago, Lord James Cavendish rode from Hyde Park Corner to Windsor Lodge, which is upwards of twenty miles, in less than an hour.

Sir Robert Cary rode nearly 300 miles in less than three days, when he went from London to Edinburgh to inform King James of the death of Queen Elizabeth. He had several falls and sore bruises on the road, which occasioned his going battered and bloody into the royal presence.

On the 3d of May 1758, a young lady who at Newmarket had laid a considerable wager, that she could ride a thousand miles in 1000 hours, finished her match in little more than two-thirds of the time. At her coming in, the country people strewed flowers in her way.

On the 29th of August, 1750, was decided at Newmarket a remarkable wager for 1000 guineas, laid by Theobald Taaf, Esq. against the Earl of March and Lord Eglinton, who were to provide a four-wheel carriage with a man in it, to be drawn by four horses 19 miles in an hour. The match was performed in 53 minutes and 24 seconds. An engraved model of the carriage was formerly sold in the print shops.

The celebrated Marquise de la Fayette, rode in August 1778, from Rhode Island to Boston, nearly 70 miles distant, in seven hours, and returned in six and a half.

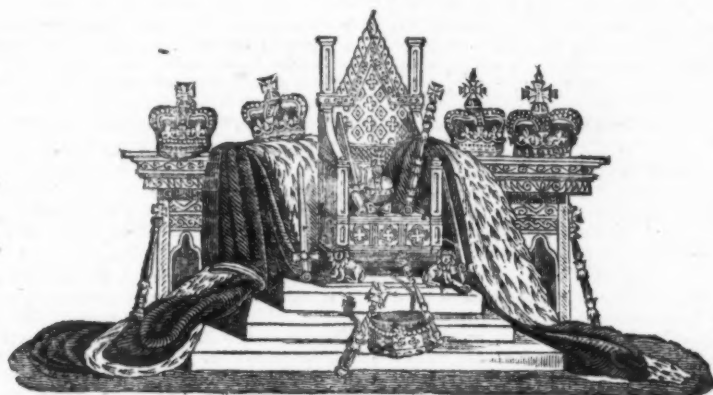
Mr. Fozard of Park Lane, London, for a wager of £150 against £100, undertook to ride 40 miles in two hours over Epsom course. He rode two miles more than had been agreed on, and performed it in five minutes under time, in October, 1789.

Mr. Walde, an Irish gentleman, lately rode 127 miles on the course of Kildare, in Ireland, in six hours and twenty minutes, for a wager of 1000 guineas.

The famous Count de Montgomery escaped from the massacre of Paris in 1572, through the swiftness of his horse, which, according to a manuscript of that time, carried him 30 leagues, or 90 miles without halting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Sir Walter Scott's Account of the Coronation.

(From the Examiner, Sunday, August 5, 1821.)

The following Letter, addressed to the Editor of an Edinburgh Paper, is understood to be from the pen of Sir Walter Scott. Our opinion of the Coronation has been given. We do not mean to affirm that we are without our biases; but it must not be forgotten, that the able writer before us is a Ministerialist, and has been (most deservedly we admit) made a Baronet by the King, whose Coronation has so highly delighted him.

SIR,

I refer you to the daily Papers for the details of the great national assembly which we witnessed, and will hold my promise absolved by sending a few general remarks upon what I saw, with surprise, amounting to astonishment, and which I shall never forget. It is, indeed, impossible to conceive a ceremony more august and imposing in all its parts, and more calculated to make the deepest impression both on the eye and on the feelings. The most minute attention must have been bestowed to arrange all the subordinate parts in harmony with the rest; so that, amongst so much antiquated ceremonial, imposing singular dresses, duties, and characters, upon persons accustomed to move in the ordinary routine of society, nothing occurred either awkward or ludicrous, which could mar the general effect of the solemnity. Considering that it is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, I own I consider it as surprising that the whole ceremonial of the day should have passed away without the slightest circumstance which could derange the general tone of solemn feeling which was suited to the occasion.

You must have heard a full account of the only disagreeable event of the day. I mean the attempt of the misguided Lady, who has lately furnished so many topics of discussion, to intrude herself upon a ceremonial, where, not being in her proper place, to be present in any other must have been voluntary degradation. That matter is a fire of straw which has now burned to the very embers, and those who try to blow it into life again will only blacken their hands and noses like mischievous children dabbling among the ashes of a bonfire. It seems singular, that being determined to be present at all hazards, this unfortunate Personage should not have procured a Peer's ticket, which I presume, would have insured her admittance. I willingly pass to pleasanter matters.

The effect of the scene in the Abbey was beyond measure magnificent. Imagine long galleries stretch along the aisles of that venerable and august pile—those which rise above the altar pealing back their echoes to a full and magnificent choir of music—those which occupied the sides filled even to crowding with all that Britain has of beautiful and distinguished, and the cross-gallery most appropriately occupied by the Westminster school-boys, in their white surplices, many of whom might on that day receive impressions never to be lost during the rest of their lives. Imagine this, I say, and then add the spectacle upon the floor—the altars surrounded by the Fathers of the Church—the King encircled by the Nobility of the land and the Counsellors of his throne, and by warriors wearing the honoured marks of distinction, bought by many a glorious danger—add to this the rich spectacle of the aisles, crowded with waving plumage, and coronets, and caps of honour, and the sun, which brightened and saddened as if on purpose, now beaming in full lustre on the rich and varied assemblage, and now darting a solitary ray, which caught, as it passed, the glittering folds of a banner, or the edge of a groupe of battle-axes or partisans, and then rested full on some fair form, “the cynosure of neighbouring eyes,” whose circlet of diamonds glistened under its influence. Imagine all this, and then tell me if I have made my journey of four hundred miles to little purpose. I do not love your *cut-bono* men, and therefore I will

not be pleased if you ask me, in the damping tone of sullen philosophy, what good all this has done the spectators? If we restrict life to its real animal wants and necessities, we shall indeed be satisfied with “food, clothes, and fire;” but Divine Providence, who widened our sources of enjoyment beyond those of the animal creation, never meant that we should bound our wishes within such narrow limits; and I shrewdly suspect that those *non est tanti* gentlefolks only depreciate the natural and unaffected pleasure which men like me receive from sights of splendour and sounds of harmony, either because they would seem wiser than their simple neighbours at the expence of being less happy, or because the mere pleasure of the sight and sound is connected with associations of a deeper kind, to which they are unwilling to yield themselves.

Leaving these gentlemen to enjoy their own wisdom, I still more pity those, if these be any, who (being unable to detect a peg on which to hang a laugh,) sneer coldly at this solemn festival, and are rather disposed to dwell on the expence which attends it, than on the generous feelings which it ought to awaken. The expence, so far as it is national, has gone directly and instantly to the encouragement of the British manufacturer and mechanic; and so far as it is personal, to the persons of rank attendant upon the Coronation, it operates as a tax upon wealth, and consideration for the benefit of poverty; a tax willingly paid by the one class, and not the less acceptable to the other, because it adds a happy holiday to the monotony of a life of labour.

But there were better things to reward my pilgrimage than the mere pleasures of the eye and the ear; for it was impossible, without the deepest veneration, to behold the voluntary and solemn interchange of vows betwixt the King and his assembled people, whilst he, on the one hand, called God Almighty to witness his resolution to maintain their laws and privileges, while they called, at the same moment, on the Divine Being, to bear witness that they accepted him for their liege Sovereign, and pledged to him their love and their duty. I cannot describe to you the effect produced by the solemn, yet strange mixture of the words of Scripture, with the shouts and acclamations of the assembled multitude, as they answered to the voice of the Prelate who demanded of them whether they acknowledged as their Monarch the Prince who claimed the sovereignty in their presence. It was peculiarly delightful to see the King receive from the Royal Brethren, but in particular from the Duke of York, the fraternal kiss, in which they acknowledged their Sovereign. There was an honest tenderness, an affectionate and sincere reverence in the embrace interchanged between the Duke of York and his Majesty that approached almost to a caress, and impressed all present with the electrical conviction, that the nearest to the throne in blood was the nearest also in affection. I never heard plaudits given more from the heart than those that were thundered upon the Royal Brethren when they were thus pressed to each other's bosoms—it was the emotion of natural kindness, which, bursting out amidst ceremonial grandeur, found an answer in every British bosom. The King seemed much affected at this and one or two other parts of the ceremonial, even so much so as to excite some alarm among those who saw him as nearly as I did. He completely recovered himself, however, and bore, generally speaking, the fatigue of the day very well. I learn, from one near his person,

that he roused himself with great energy, even when most oppressed with heat and fatigue, when any of the more interesting parts of the ceremony were to be performed, or when anything occurred which excited his personal and immediate attention. When presiding at the banquet, amid the long line of his Nobles, he looked "every inch a King;" and nothing could exceed the grace with which he accepted and returned the various acts of the homage tendered to him in the course of that long day.

It was also a very gratifying spectacle to those who think like me, to behold the Duke of Devonshire and most of the distinguished Whig Nobility assembled round the throne on this occasion: giving an open testimony that the differences of political opinions are only skin deep wounds, which assume at times an angry appearance, but have no real effect on the wholesome Constitution of the country.

If you ask me to distinguish who bore him best, and appeared most to sustain the character we annex to the assistants in such a solemnity, I have no hesitation to name Lord Londonderry, who, in magnificent robes of the Garter, with the cap and high plume of the Order, walked alone, and, by his fine face and majestic person, formed an adequate representative of the Order of Edward III., the costume of which was worn by his Lordship only. The Duke of Wellington, with all his laurels, moved and looked deserving the baton, which was never grasped by so worthy a hand. The Marquis of Anglesea showed the most exquisite grace in managing his horse, notwithstanding the want of his limb, which he left at Waterloo. I never saw so fine a bridle-hand in my life, and I am rather a judge of "noble horsemanship." Lord Howard's horse was worse bitten than those of two former Noblemen, but not so much so as to derange the ceremony of retiring back out of the Hall.

The Champion was performed (as of right) by young Dymoke, a fine-looking youth, but bearing, perhaps, a little too much the appearance of a maiden-knight to be the challenger of the world in a King's behalf. He threw down his gauntlet, however, with becoming manhood and showed as much horsemanship as the crowd of Knights and Squires around him would permit to be exhibited. His armour was in good taste, but his shield was out of all propriety, being a round *rondache* or highland target, a defensive weapon, which it would have been impossible to use on horse-back, instead of being a three-cornered, or *heater-shield*, which in time of the tilt was suspended round the neck. Pardon this antiquarian scruple, which, you may believe occurred to few but myself. On the whole, this striking part of the exhibition somewhat disappointed me, for I would have had the Champion less embarrassed by his assistants, and at liberty to put his horse on the *grand pas*. And yet the young Lord of Scrivelsbye looked and behaved extremely well.

Returning to the subject of costume, I could not but admire what I had previously been disposed much to criticise—I mean the fancy dress of the Privy Councillors, which was of white and blue satin, with trunk hose and mantles, after the fashion of Queen Elizabeth's time. Separately, so gay a garb had an odd effect on the persons of elderly or ill-made men; but when the whole was thrown into one general body, all these discrepancies disappeared, and you no more observed the particular manner or appearance of an individual, than you do that of a soldier in the battalion which marches past you. The whole was so completely harmonised in actual colouring, as well as in association with the general mass of gay, and gorgeous, and antique dress, which floated before the eye, that it was next to impossible to attend to the effect of individual figures. Yet a Scotsman will detect a Scotsman amongst the most crowded assemblage, and I must say, that the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland showed to as great advantage in his robes of Privy Councillor, as any by whom that splendid dress was worn on this great occasion. The common court-dress, used by the Privy Councillors at the last Coronation, must have had a poor effect in comparison of the present, which formed a gradation in the scale of gorgeous ornament, from the unwieldy splendor of the Heralds, who glowed like huge masses of cloth and gold and silver, to the more chastened robes and ermine of the Peers. I must not forget the effect produced by the Peers placing their coronets on their heads, which was really august.

The box assigned to the foreign Ambassadors presented a most brilliant effect, and was perfectly in a blaze with diamonds. When the sunshine lighted on Prince Esterhazy, in particular, he glimmered like a galaxy. I cannot learn positively if he had on that renowned coat which has visited all the Courts of Europe, save ours, and is said to be worth 100,000*l.* or some such trifle, and which costs the Prince 100*l.* or 200*l.* every time he puts it on, as he is sure to lose pearls to that amount. This was a hussar dress, but splendid in the last degree, perhaps too fine for good taste, at least it would have appeared so any where else.—Beside the Prince sat a good-humoured lass, who seemed all eyes and ears (his daughter-in-law, I believe,) who wore as many diamonds as if they had been Bristol stones. An honest Persian was also a remarkable figure, from the dogged and imperturbable gravity with which he looked on the whole scene, without ever moving or changing a muscle during the space of four hours. Like Sir Wilful Witwoud, I cannot find that your

Persian is orthodox; for if he scorned every thing else, there was a Mahometan paradise extended on his right hand along the seats which were occupied by the Peeresses and their daughters, which the Prophet himself might have looked on with emotion. I have seldom seen so many elegant and beautiful girls as sat mingled among the noble matronage of the land; and the waving plumage of feathers, which made the universal head dress, the most appropriate effect in setting off their charms.

I must not omit that the foreigners, who are apt to consider us as a nation *en frac*, and without the usual ceremonials of dress and distinction, were utterly astonished and delighted to see the revival of feudal dresses and feudal grandeur when the occasion demanded it, and that in a degree of splendour which they averred they had never seen paralleled in Europe.

The duties of service at the banquet, and of attendance in general, was performed by pages dressed very elegantly in Henri Quatre coats of scarlet, with gold lace, blue sashes, white silk hose, and white rosettes. There were also Marshal's men for keeping order, who wore a similar dress, but of blue, and having white sashes. Both departments were filled up almost entirely by young gentlemen, many of them of the very first condition, who took these menial characters to gain admission to the show. When I saw many of my young acquaintance thus attending upon their fathers and kinsmen, the Peers, Knights, and so forth, I could not help thinking of Crabbe's lines, with a little alteration—

"'Twas schooling pride to see the menial wait,

"Smile on his father, and receive his plate."

It must be owned, however, that they proved but indifferent valets, and were very apt, like the clown in the pantomime, to eat the cheer they should have handed to their masters, and to play other *tours de page*, which reminded me of the caution of our proverb, "not to man yourself with your kin." The Peers, for example, had only a cold collation, while the Aldermen of London feasted on venison and turtle; and such similar errors necessarily befel others in the confusion of the evening. But these slight mistakes, which indeed were not known till afterwards, had not the slightest effect on the general grandeur of the scene.

I did not see the procession between the Abbey and Hall. In the morning a few voices called, "Queen, Queen," as Lord Londonderry passed, and even when the Sovereign appeared. But these were only signals for the loud and reiterated acclamations, in which these tones of discontent were completely drowned. In the return, no one dissident voice intimated the least dissent from the shouts of gratulation which poured from every quarter; and certainly never Monarch received a more general welcome from his assembled subjects.

You will have from others full accounts of the variety of entertainments provided for John Bull in the Parks, the River, in the Theatres, and elsewhere. Nothing was to be seen or heard but sounds of pleasure and festivity; and whoever saw the scene at any one spot was convinced that the whole population was assembled there, while others, found a similar concourse of revellers in every different point. It is computed that about 500,000 people shared in the festival in one way or another; and you may imagine the excellent disposition by which the people were animated, when I tell you that, excepting a few windows broken by a small body guard of ragamuffins, who were in immediate attendance on the Great Lady in the morning, not the slightest political violence occurred to disturb the general harmony, and that the assembled populace seemed to be universally actuated by the spirit of the day, namely, loyalty, and good humour. Nothing occurred to damp those happy dispositions; the weather was most propitious, and the arrangements so perfect, that no accident of any kind is reported as having taken place. And so concluded the Coronation of George IV. whom God long preserve. Those who witnessed it have seen a scene calculated raise the country in their opinion, and to throw into the shade all scenes of similar magnificence, from the Field of the Cloth of Gold down to the present day.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Nice Discrimination.—A culprit was not long since brought before a Country Magistrate, charged with a misdemeanor, and on his conviction, the Learned Magistrate addressed him as follows:—"By the Act of Parliament I see that this offence is punished with six months' imprisonment, on conviction before two Magistrates. Now you may think yourself a lucky fellow; if my Brother Magistrate had been here, you should have had the whole six months, but as I can of course only send you to gaol for three months. Make out his mittimus."

Wars between England and France.—1144, one year.—1161, twenty-five years.—1211, fifteen years.—1224, nine years.—1294, five years.—1339, twenty-one years.—1369, fifty-two years.—1422, forty-nine years.—1492, one month.—1512, two years.—1521, six years.—1549, one year.—1557, two years.—1562, two years.—1627, two years.—1666, one year.—1689, ten years.—1702, eleven years.—1744, four years.—1756, seven years.—1776, seven years.—1793, nine years.—1803, eleven years.—And lastly 1815, when this calculation was made, and the war then subsisting fourteen years; making within a period of 700 years, 266 years of desolating war!

Improvement of the Dawk.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, I solicit a corner in your JOURNAL for a few lines, in the hope that they may meet the eye of some one who will feel an interest in the subject, and who has the means of bringing it to the notice of the proper authority, where I have no doubt it will obtain that degree of consideration which it deserves.

I have frequently observed Letters published in the Calcutta News Papers, on the "Irregularities of the Dawk;" but never have I seen "in my opinion" the true cause of these Irregularities assigned.

It must be allowed that the Dawk demands the greatest attention, it being the medium through which we obtain our communications from the most distant part of India; but at present there certainly is a deficiency in the Dawk Departments, owing, in my humble opinion, to its being generally in the hands of some person who has all his time occupied in attending to his particular business, and is consequently obliged to depend on some one in his office to transact the Dawk affairs. The person in charge of the Dawk is in most cases obliged to go into the district at least once a year, when the Dawk is made over to another person, and that person not unfrequently leaves the station, when the Dawk falls into the hands of a third person, who cannot be expected to feel any interest in it.

But this evil could easily be avoided by appointing some one on a small pay to the immediate charge of the Dawk, and as there is in generally an Assistant Surgeon at each Civil Station through which the Dawk passes, I could recommend him for the appointment. Surely no one can be more fit for it, as he is never absent from the Station, and the small allowance for it would be of more consequence to him than any other person at a Civil Station, as all besides him have an excellent Salary. It would make him comfortable, and enable him to partake more freely of the Society at a Civil Station, from which I regret to say, owing to their trifling allowances, they are at present shut out, and are in

many cases thought nothing of, because they cannot give you a "Rurrah Khana," as its called, in their turn. The generality of Assistant Surgeons at Civil Stations, are married men; to them an additional allowance of any kind would be a great assistance,—and as their duty is not arduous, they would be able to pay that attention to the regularity of the Dawk through their district, which it really deserves.

I would recommend also that each Dawk Runner should be furnished with a Paper, on which should be stated at each Station, the time the Dawk arrived, and the time it was dispatched, which would clearly shew in what part the delay occurred.

The allowance for the charge of the Dawk should be but trifling; say Sixty or Eighty Rupees per month, which would be soon saved in the sum which is now allowed for keeping up an establishment.

Hoping this may not pass unnoticed in the proper channel.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

E. C. N.

February 19, 1822.

Brief Advice.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

May I beg the favour of a corner of your JOURNAL for the following Brief Advice to young Females, to which I could particularly call the attention of your despairing Fair Correspondents:—

"Always suspect your own judgement. When you first perceive a Gentleman's partiality, you probably see him as he is; you should then form your opinion, and abide by it. If you wait till you are pleased with his attentions, your judgement is not worth a pin, it is all gone; and your best Friends will scarcely have influence enough to bring it back again. Never marry with an idea, that things you do not like will mend; depend upon it, that what you do not quite approve before marriage, you will less approve afterwards."

February 23, 1822.

TWENTY-ONE.

On the Native Infantry of India.

"HOPE DEFERRED MAKETH THE HEART SICK; BUT WHEN THE DESIRE COMETH, IT IS A TREE OF LIFE."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

For more than two years, I have pondered over the numerous plans for our benefit as Soldiers, which the ingenuity of your Correspondents hath supplied for our comfort and entertainment. I am waxing old to the study; and though it hath afforded me amusement from time to time, yet after many years' service, I find, Sir, by certain unequivocal symptoms, that I can derive no benefit from any of those Schemes, unless your Correspondents muster up influence enough to ensure the adoption of some good practical plan, within reasonable space: "for time halteth for no man;" and we have already lost three good years of Rank, dating from the time the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers received their new form and consequent promotion.

Your Correspondent MILES, under date the 4th June 1819, supplied us with three Schemes of Military regeneration: the first said to be proposed from home in 1814, the second supposed to be given in reply, say 1816 or 17, and the third the result of his own cogitations.

The first observation that must occur to the studious Military Economist, is that we have already been sitting for full seven years, in a most comfortless posture, "between two stools." And that it appears just as far from decision as ever, on which we are to fix at last; certainly not a very enviable position. Whether the question is to be decided in the lump, with the payment of the National debt, Reform in Parliament, Catholic claims, or depend upon Mr. Canning's restoration to office, I leave the politicians to decide. But in the mean time I repeat that "we every day grow older;" and may already say with Macbeth

"If it were done; when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly."

The coup de grace, it seems, has been given to the famed Military Retiring Fund. It is buried in the tomb of the Capulets, and I shall not attempt to disturb its repose, world without end. But on the point of re-organization or improvement of the Army, of which I have so long been a member, and in which I have passed all my best days, in constant activity, without lullough or intermission, I must confess all my hopes and fears; and even trouble you with my ideas, the result at least of a long and painful experience.

Then first, Sir, on a deliberate view of the subject, I must express my total dissent as to the general utility of either of the plans propounded by MILES; for they all hinge upon exchanging our present 50 Regiments of 2 Battalions each, for 49 Regiments of 1 Battalion each, of greater strength than our present Battalions certainly. My reasons for this dissent are, 1st. That the aggregate strength of the Army would be less than at present, though the augmentation from 80 to 90 privates per Company has taken place since he wrote. 2d. That the deficiency of European Officers under which we now labour, would not be adequately supplied by either of his plans. 3d. That the Army would not be so manageable or divisible, as it is at present, in the ratio of 4 to 6. And, 4th. with reference to discipline and useful services in the field, the proposed Battalions of nearly 1400 men would be found unwieldy, and too much for any one Officer to command on any duty or service in India.

I now proceed to detail my proofs, by a Comparative Estimate of our present Regular Force, with the highest Scheme (No. 3) of MILES (Vide CALCUTTA JOURNAL, No. 125, of 1st July 1819.)

TABLE FIRST.

	Colonels.	Lieut.-Cols.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Total British Officers.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Hasildars.	Natiks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Total Native Troops and Officers.
Old Plan. { A Battalion,.....	—	1	1	4	11	5	22	10	10	50	50	20	900	1,040
60 Battalions,.....	30	60	60	240	660	300	1,350	600	600	3,000	3,000	1,200	54,000	62,400
New Plan { A Battalion or Regt. ...	1	2	2	10	14	7	36	10	10	60	60	20	1,200	1,360
40 Battalions or Regts.	40	80	80	400	560	280	1,440	400	400	2,400	2,400	800	48,000	54,400

Though this Comparison is made with the highest proposals of MILES, and therefore the least likely (if not almost hopeless) of attainment in Leadenhall street, it presents us with the following results, every one of which is objectionable, either on the score of policy, utility, or discipline. The augmented proportion of the four superior classes of European Officers is its only advantage, and a very great one I admit, in the spur it would give to promotion; but how far this is likely to sway our Honorable Masters to adopt a plan fraught with no other advantage to them (except indeed the rapid increase of their pension List) I leave those to judge who know them better.

1. The strength of the Army would be diminished by 8 000 men, whereas in point of fact we require an augmentation to a much greater amount, with reference to the calls of duty, or the public interest and security.

2. The reduction of that most useful class, the non-commissioned Officers, is much greater in proportion and out of all reason; for on them depends all the details of interior duty and management, and even our present larger proportion is often found inadequate.

3. The reduction of one third of our Native commissioned Officers, would be highly impolitic, although I am not inclined to place much value on the utility of that class generally (constituted as they now are) in course of duty or service with their Corps. The object of Government in that part of the establishment, was plainly political; and even while nothing more is attained by it, it were surely wrong to disgust and alarm not only the actual members, but the mass who look forward to a place in that class, by such a diminution as one-third. The plan by MILES himself in No. 4, would reduce 400, or two-thirds of the Subadars! I could say much more on this subject, but fear to exceed your limits, though it be founded on the attentive experience of many years.

4. The British Subaltern Officers, unquestionably the most useful of that branch, performing nearly all its duties, conveying life, animation, zeal, and all the forwardness of youthful enterprise and rapid execution, at least to all below them, are diminished by 120, nearly an eighth. As I have long since passed that stage myself, Mr. Editor, I hope to be acquitted of any personal views, in pleading for a considerable decrease of that class; which in our Service has hitherto performed the duties of able Captains, and oftentimes of Field-Officers, with credit and reputation. Their number is so small, that they are literally overworked; and now that our Army is so far extended in the Interior, with few exceptions, underpaid; for at the more remote stations 'tis a miracle how they exist—I allude to the forces in Berar, Candeish, Malwa, Saugor, &c. Rajpootana, Delhi, and Sirhind.

5. The increase of Captains is certainly desirable to a certain extent, as it might perhaps serve to prevent such an anomaly as all, or very nearly all the Subalterns, being Brevet Captains;—and the rank of Captain seems most consonant to the command of a Company, and is adopted in all other Armies as giving suitable dignity and respect to that charge or office. But our Army is differently constituted from all others in many material points; we possess, and justly so, many exclusive advantages enjoyed by no other; and it would, at the rate of a Captain a Company, certainly involve too great an expence—which, though MILES has in part supplied by a reduction of all the rest of our forces inferior to Captain; yet as these form the main strength of our battle, and must ever do so, this fund I apprehend cannot and will not be allowed him, either in policy or prudence.

6. The augmentation of a second Major to each Battalion is in every point of view highly necessary; on the principle of 3 or 4 mounted Officers being indispensable to aid the movements of every disciplined Corps, by giving points, leading columns or wings, carrying or repeating orders, and other aids which the very best Commanding Officer will require; and further to preclude the necessity of a Corps being commanded perhaps on service (as I have seen more than once) by a Captain or a Subaltern. There are few Corps that have not one Field Officer absent—some indeed have both: in this case there are but two mounted Staff Officers for the field duty, which is severe enough even with three Aids. In case a wing is detached, which so often happens, a Captain or a Subaltern commands it—added to this, a second Major to a Battalion upwards of 1000 strong, seems but justice to the Infantry, on the score of promotion and equality with the Cavalry, who have had the 2d Major upwards of 3 years, to Regiments of 700—the duties of Field Officers in both being the same!

7. A second Lieutenant Colonel need hardly be thought of or discussed. It will never be granted; and would be in a great measure superfluous, if effective, in any Corps, European or Native. Could one effective Lieutenant Colonel be obtained for each Corps, it would be a great point. We now have 15 Lieutenant Colonels on the Staff—and 15 on furlough; which leave 29 Corps out of 61 to be commanded by Majors or Captains; for I observe in some that the Major is absent also. There are 16 Majors on the Staff, and 7 on furlough, of the Infantry.

8. The 10 additional Colonels, would certainly, like all the rest, give "great promotion;" but it could not be without corresponding expence, or else by deteriorating the Army in other points, as I suspect,

of more vital importance. It is plain that the Directors do not attach any very great consequence to the efficiency of that rank, considered regimentally; by allowing the whole of them to reside in England, *ad infinitum*, if they please; drawing their pay, and the emoluments of their Regiments—being liable however to be called upon for service in India;—an instance of which has never yet reached me, by the way. I therefore think the expence would be unreasonable to expect on our part, to an Army of less or equal strength with the present. And it would clearly be disadvantageous to the whole of our actual Colonels, inasmuch as it would inevitably reduce their annual shares of off-reckonings, by nearly a third. As I may ultimately expect to be a Colonel myself, I must decidedly negative any proposition that goes to cut off rudely, even one-fourth of the sum of my enjoyments as a perpetual retired Colonel, in a snug chimney-corner at Bath, Cheltenham, or Clifton; and after travelling so far as I have done towards that state of "otium cum dignitate," I conceive it little short of larceny in MILES, to dock off what I have so long had in view, even in its smallest part;—a prospect, however remote, which has long served to cheer the dull monotony and tedium of an Indian life; and to lighten if not shorten "the lengthening chain" I have dragged after me. 'Tis true he would advance me somewhat on the road towards my curtailed income and mutilated comforts; but till I have accurately weighed the doctrines of annuities, lives, and chances of all sorts—plus, 10 Colonels—minus, one third of £1,000 per annum—I must suspend further judgment as to my own interests, and conclude with saying, I do not see how those of Government or the Public (by which test it will after all be tried) can be answered by the adoption of this organization.

9. To sum up this branch of the argument, as refers to the Officers; the plan of MILES presents us only with a total increase of 90 British Officers, of which the 40 second Lieutenant-Colonels may safely be struck off as unattainable. The balance is an addition of 50 British Officers, with a general reduction elsewhere; for which object, all this hurly-burly, and entire reverse of a very good System, (though capable of improvement) is to be hazarded, at general inconvenience both to the Government and the Army; considerable disgust to the latter, in the dissolution of old ties and attachments, long formed habits, and the loss of those professional names and honours which so many Corps have acquired on service, and now bear as well in their hearts, as with honest pride they see them daily on their colours; and I may safely add, cherish equally as tokens of the past, and the best earnest of future honourable augmentations. All is to be overthrown, for an increase of 50 Officers, and decrease of 8,000 good Native Troops!

10. Acknowledging, as I do in the fullest extent, the very great advantages we should derive from the addition of 10 Colonels, 20 Lieutenant-Colonels, 20 Majors, and 160 Captains, were the plan No. 3, carried into effect; still as there would be a reduction in the most useful classes, of 120 Lieutenants &c. 400 (or 600) Native Officers, 1,200 non-commissioned, and 6,000 Privates, I see any thing but general utility in the measure. The state of our Army, from pressure of duty and constant harassing marching and detachments, is well known to those who serve with the troops. The fact is, in short, that 46 Regiments on the new plan, would barely replace numerically our present 30. And beside our actual 62,400 Regular Troops, we now have 17 Local Corps, or of new Levies (exclusive of 5 Cavalry Corps, and a host of Provincials, Sepahdars, and Najeeds for Civil duties) making 15,000 Infantry in aid of the Regular Force; so that 78,000 Native Infantry is the Force in actual employ, yet every where found deficient: whence it seems evident, that in any plan of organization which may be adopted, augmentation must form, as my Lord Castlereagh says "a fundamental feature." See below (in Table 3) what 46 Regiments on the new plan would cost, contrasted with our present 30—and producing the same effective force only, about 62,500 men!! As MILES boasts of a saving (a thing I extremely doubted) I took the trouble of reducing the whole to the nicest calculation I could; and in it will be found every thing essential to the right understanding of both plans, and the contrast exhibited.

11. That the Army would be less divisible, in the proportion of 4 to 6, is manifest, as I before stated; and this is a point of no little import, in a wide spread territory, so slightly guarded as British India. We now see, with 60 good round Battalions of 1000 men, in Bengal, that not less than 18 or 20 are permanently separated into wings or large detachments, besides endless petty detachments from all, owing to the extension of our territory, advance and increased number of posts. What would be the result were we curtailed to 40 Battalions?

12. Every good practical Officer will I think readily acknowledge that a Corps of 1,000 men is as much to the full as he can well manage; and even more, could they all by any chance be brought together under arms in the field. But allowing for the sick, recruits, non-effectives, and the necessary duties, from 7 to 800 only can be calculated on as being ever present; and that would be enough for any Officer in the day of battle. Allowing, however, that there are or may be situations in which 100 additional men would be useful, how very easy and simple an operation is it, to direct the augmentation of 2 non-commissioned Officers and 10 or more privates per Company to our present Battalions?

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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It is the cheapest and best mode of augmentation for the Public. They are efficient at once, without any delay or retardment of the Service, mixed up with veteran Soldiers in equal portions, and would cost the Public *not more than half* the expence attendant on creating an *equal force* by raising entire new Corps.—6,000 Sepoys with 1,200 non-commissioned, form indeed an aggregate of 1,000 more than three entire Regiments on our present establishment; the former at a charge of 57,600 rupees monthly; the latter being 1,20,000 nearly for the same period, or as 1 to 2, if we add the off-reckonings (omitted) to the former, which are included in the latter. According to the new plans, of Battalions or Regiments of near 1,400 men, from 11 to 1,200 might be reckoned upon under arms, which I really think too great a number, especially in India, where we never require more than *two deep*, on any service. Should it be objected to what I have here said, that the argument advanced in the two former passages forms a contrast or difference, and that 60 Battalions are not so divisible as 66, I readily admit the fact; but surely there is a broader line of distinction between the divisibility of 40 as compared with 60, or with 46 or even 50 as compared with 66. I am indeed so fully impressed with the advantages of this facility of division or separation in an Army (without impairing its discipline and efficiency) that should ever a considerable augmentation become necessary, I hope to see it (next to new Regiments) in the shape of a *third Battalion* to our present Regiments; being firmly persuaded that they would sooner be fit for service, better disciplined, and more creditable troops than could be turned out of hand for active employ in any other manner, if left solely to the good offices of their two senior Battalions; who would feel an interest in making them, both as to men and discipline, a credit to the Regimental number, and the old laurels of the Corps.

13. The Tables of relative expence below, being considered in addition to the arguments I have here attempted to set forth, will, I feel persuaded, prove greatly in favour of our present formation as an Army, remaining, with some slight modifications, untouched. As our force would be considerably diminished, or the expence increased beyond the power of Government to support; besides many other disadvantages attending the new Scheme, equally affecting the Government, the Public Service, the discipline and efficiency of the Army itself: I must express an earnest hope that our actual establishment in Regiments of two Bat-

talions, will not be touched; but such deficiencies supplied, as experience, and not theory, proves to be necessary. In this hope, I fancy 9 tenths of the Officers of this Army will, or do cordially unite with me. The Service of Government is obviously better performed with our 30 Regiments of two Battalions each, than it can be with the 40 Corps proposed. The separation or subdivision of Battalions, not half so numerous or hurtful to discipline, as the new plan would render inevitable. Our present form in all essential points is the best, and the most simple we could have; and with a slight alteration in the European Officers, &c. &c. (noted below) would leave nothing to be desired, except by those whose rage for innovation and the destruction of old institutions, upon fine European theoretical principles, not at all adapted to us, has led us to the discussion. The formation of 1796, has stood the brunt of some rude experience; and I should be truly sorry to see a general reverse of the machine, merely because a few of its parts require reinforcing or slight repairs to work better than ever; and certainly far better than it would under any of the plans proposed. Its simplicity, order, strength, and divisibility, with its cheapness and locomotive power, are I think admirable; and I deprecate any *radical change* in a plan that does so much credit to its inventors; and which while it is the best for Government, is the most pleasing to the Army itself.

14. If we are wise and politic enough to keep an eye to futurity, and not to assist in giving up substantial benefits for empty sound (for that there is more in the plan of A. D. 1814, than meets the eye, I have no doubt whatever) we can only desire some modification of the actual plan, to meet the increased and increasing calls of service, and to relieve the distressed, and augmenting list of Brevet-Captains of nearly 20 years service, and senior Regimental Captains of 24 or 25! Say, for instance, a second Major to each Battalion (as in the Cavalry), a Captain to each Grand Division of the Battalion (4) and 1 to each flank Company, Total 6 or even 5 to each Battalion, 12 or 10 per Regiment. The 4 Staff Subalterns to be replaced in their Regiments, and rendered effective, whether Lieutenant or Ensign. A second Lieutenant given to each flank Company and an Ensign to each Battalion Company, being (on the highest scale) an augmentation of 2 Majors, 4 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, and 6 Ensigns per Regiment, and an increase of 25 non-commissioned and 100 privates per Battalion, when the account would stand thus.

TABLE SECOND.

	A Battalion.		Ranks.	Each Regiment.		Increased Establishment.		Ditto Monthly Charge.	
	Plan of 1796	Ditto improved.		Plan of 1796	Ditto improved.	Per Regiment.	30 Regiments.	Per Regt. St. Rs.	30 Regts. St. Rs.
Officers' Pay, &c. averaged at the outside.	1	1	Colonels.....	1	1				
	1	2	Lieutenant Colonels.....	2	2				
			Majors.....	2	4	2	60	1,580	47,400
1 Each Flank Company, and 1 each alternate ditto, 2d, 4th, 6th, and 8th Companies,.....	4	6	Captains.....	8	12	4	120	1,664	49,920
4 Commanding Companies, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th—4 the Flank Companies, and 4 as Subalterns to Captain's Companies,	9	12	Lieutenants.....	18	24	6	180	1,542	46,260
	2	2	Staff.....	4	4				
4 to the 4 Lieutenant's Companies, and 4 to fill up any vacant, to 2 Officers, effective or present,.....	5	8	Ensigns.....	10	16	6	180	1,218	36,540
	22	31	Total Officers....	45	63	18	540	6,004	1,80,120
Off-Reckonings are included,.....	10	10	Subadars.....	20	20				
	10	10	Jemadars.....	20	20			190	5,700
	50	60	Havildars.....	100	120	20	600	300	9,000
	50	60	Naicks.....	100	120	20	600	260	7,800
	20	20	Drummers.....	40	40				
	900	1,000	Sepoys.....	1,800	2,000	200	6,000	1,500	45,000
		3	Staff Havildars....		6	6	180	115	3,450
		2	Ditto Naicks.....		4	4	120	57	1,710
	1,040	1,165	Total Natives....	2,080	2,330	250	7,500	2,422	72,660
	1,062	1,196	Grand Total.....	2,125	2,393	268	8,040	8,426	2,52,780

By the above Scheme, we have our 60 Battalions raised from 22 to 31 Officers each, and the Native establishment of each Corps from 1,040 to 1,165 men, which will be fully as many as any single Officer can manage or discipline. If it be thought improper to raise the establishment of our Battalions beyond 1,040 as at present, then the augmentation of the Officers may be confined to 1 Major, 1 Captain, and 3 Lieutenants (or 2 Lieutenants and 1 Ensign) per Battalion (to complete to 2 Officers the Company, and 3 each flank Company) in just proportions.

15. I entirely agree with MLES, as to the propriety of abolishing

the 2d Grenadier Company, giving the present Light Company its proper post. And I may add in this place, that from long actual experience I am persuaded, the present Light Infantry, armed, equipped clothed, and disciplined also as they are, are of little if any more use as Light troops, than if they had remained altogether in the Battalion Companies; of this I could give some curious proofs and illustrations, had I time or space; having had "reason good" more than once to lament our deficiencies in this branch of service, and the inadequacy of our drill and equipment to form a *Tirailleur*. They should all become well-trained

Riflemen, properly dressed and accoutred; or else return to their Battalion Companies as before, and let the 2d Grenadiers stand, merely as a Company of fine and picked men, for their peculiar duties have also ceased!

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

Such I will venture to say is all that we really require to improve our discipline and efficiency as an Army for constant service, and as much as any reasonable experienced Officer that I have met with expects or wishes, with reference to the united considerations of improvement in discipline, fitness and efficiency for service, promotion, expediency, or expense to the state. The sole consideration is, not how Armies are constituted in Europe, but how we can best preserve and defend our Indian Empire, (a most important trust and still a new one), at the least cost, trouble, hazard, or derangement of a System perfectly just and simple already, founded on the most mature wisdom and considerations of policy, and equally the favorite of the Officers and men, who have been formed, united, and governed by it, for the last 25 years. Admitting the necessity of giving a greater spring, stimulus, and efficiency to our Infantry System, not the less useful, effective, or respectable for its duration since 1796, or for its close affinity of arrangement and striking coincidence with the best organized Armies of Europe; (though the mention of this is superfluous, interwoven, as the present System is, with our Indian habits, ideas, and prejudices perhaps, as well as those of our men), let us at least do and effect all this, as we now stand, preserving to all Corps their old or new honours, and emblems of fame, their integrity, their *esprit de corps*, their household gods; and their ancient habits and attachments to each other, as comrades who have reaped glory in the same field, in the same Corps, and under one standard for more than 25 years of toil and exertion as Soldiers. The foregoing Estimate shows an increased annual charge of 30 lakhs with an effective and real augmentation, of 540 English Officers, and 7,500 Men to the Infantry, which would thus be raised to 1,890 English Officers and 70,000 Troops. It would take just 52 Regiments on the new plan proposed in 1814 &c. to equal this number (with a deficiency of some 20 British Officers below the former); while these 52 Regiments, under every other disadvantage, would cost, if my arithmetic is at all correct, fully seven or eight lakhs per annum more than by the former improved Scheme, of equal numbers, (superior as to Officers) with the advantage of having 8 more Corps or Battalions to dispose of! The difference is so striking and obvious, as not to require a word more than a reference to the 3d Table below. If this expense of 30 lakhs be objected to, (although on the other plan the additional cost for the same number of Troops would be more than 41 lakhs), and it be asked, whence it should come? I would make answer:—

1. From the liberality, the wealth, and prosperity of our Honourable Masters, now the sole Sovereigns of India: to effect a measure of unquestionable utility, if not of necessity, to their own Service; to perfect the discipline and efficiency of that Army by which they have conquered and can alone preserve India.

2. From a principle of expediency and justice, in consideration to the claims for due promotion on the part of the Infantry Officers; while the same or even greater measure, has already been granted to the other members of the same Army, more than three years. The Infantry can never acknowledge any inferiority to these in services, whether useful or splendid; and contend for no more than simple equality. The Cavalry having so long had a second Major to 8 Troops, and a Captain per Squadron; the Infantry to Battalions of 10 Companies, (being 300 men stronger than each Regiment of Cavalry) may respectfully and justly urge the same, on every principle of fairness and propriety.

3. From the pressure of the daily increasing demands on them (the Infantry) for Officers for the Staff and Local Corps, and miscellaneous appointments of every nature, civil, political, judicial, and even commercial and academic; all which added to the Furlough List cramps their best efforts, and renders hopeless every endeavour in Commanding Officers to keep up the requisite discipline in their several Corps, thro' the want of Officers; by which the public service in the day of trial has already often suffered detriment, and is truly, as expressed by Mr. Hume, a proprietor in a full Court, (and never denied), "completely starved." To illustrate which homely fact, we find that out of an effective list of barely 1,300 British Officers of Infantry on this Establishment, (including the

European Regiment), there are in round numbers 300 taken for Staff and Miscellaneous Duties, and 150 on Furlough, (total 450), leaving 850 Officers with Corps, including temporary absentees, from which, if we again deduct 190 for the Regimental Staff, there are barely 660 left for the Regimental duty of 61 Battalions, as Company Officers, being but one per Company. And this calculation of the fluctuating lists of Staff and Furlough is taken rather under than over the mark. We may safely assert, that one month with the other, not more than 600 Officers attached to Companies are ever present for Regimental duty, with the 61 Corps of the Line!

Finally. From the immense acquisitions of territory and revenue to the State in the last four years; without the addition of a single Corps or Officer to the Regular Army, viz. the Nerbudda provinces, half of Berar, all Sangor and Jabulpore, nearly all the province of Malwa, the Ajmere District, and Jypoor Subsidy; not forgetting the increased value and security of all our former territorial possessions. The whole of Rajpootana, too, though not in our possession, is strictly in our Military occupation; and three immense States (in other respects independent) are protected and covered with the Aegis of two large British Camps; besides several minor States and Rajships.

In explanation of the preceding Scheme of augmentation, I have yet two or three observations to offer.

1. That I have proposed an addition to the pay of each Jemadar of Rupees 9½, in order to make up their monthly pay and half Batta to Rs. 30;—the necessity or propriety of which aid, to persons holding the rank of Commissioned Officers, has long been felt and universally acknowledged. But I must at the same time admit, that some better mode of selection for promotion to that rank, as well as to Subadar, should be adopted, than the present; which, without its being intended, has produced the result of filling those ranks, and even the non-Commissioned, with men whose only claim is Seniority; and who are too generally in every other respect, wholly unfit for active service.

2. 3 Staff Havildars, and 2 Naicks, are added to each Battalion of Infantry, on the principle already adopted in the Cavalry, as effectives, and to leave undiminished the duty-strength of Companies, when detached complete, &c. viz. including Off- reckonings—

1 Havildar Major,	Pay & Half Batta 15—Staff 7½, Total 22½
1 Drill Havildar,	Pay & Half Batta 15—Staff 5, 20
1 Quarter-Master Ditto,	Pay & Half Batta 15—Staff 5, 20
1 Drill Naik,	Pay & Half Batta 13—Staff 2½, 15½
1 Qr. Mr. Naik & Drill Ditto,	Pay & Half Batta 13—Staff 2½, 15½

The latter to act both as Drill Naik, and under the Quarter-Master Havildar; and will always be found particularly useful, especially in the separation of a Corps into wings; on which occasion the detached one would otherwise be without any person to regulate or look after the Magazine, Camp equipage &c. or to assist the Drill Havildar at the Drills, the other three non-Commissioned Staff necessarily remaining with the Head Quarters.

This plan, taken generally, is the only practicable mode of forming a Staff Corps, (which has long been talked of); or, which is the same thing, of supplying by a just and fair augmentation of Officers to each Regiment, the drain created and always increasing, by the demands of the general and other Staff of the Army; and divers situations and appointments of the most heterogeneous nature. I have heard much said, though nothing has appeared in print, of the formation of an actual, effective Staff Corps; but I am at a loss to discover how such could ever be realized in this Army on any equitable principle. It has been reported that all Officers on the Staff were to be struck off, or their places filled up by promotions in their several Corps. I can hardly believe that a Scheme so obviously unfair to the majority of the Army, was ever thought of; for in some Corps, interest runs so high as to take 14 or 15 Officers for the Staff; while in those least favoured by patronage and fortune, we find but 3 or 4. The greater number give only from 4 to 9 Staff Officers. The disproportion, confusion and complaint, which would necessarily ensue, are but too manifest, and do not need any enlargement upon its unjust operation in a *Gradation Army*. In the humble plan which I have set forth, there is no hardship or invasion of right, or grievance. In the other, they would be endless, and embrace at least three-fourths of the Corps of the Army!

This Letter being equally applicable to the situation of the three Presidencies, and addressed to all who choose to read it; to those in power, who can assist us materially if they will; and to those not in power, who can at least aid us with information and support in giving it to the Public with more talent and effect than I can pretend to, I now consign my contribution on a subject so generally interesting to the Indian Army; and take leave of all with the expression of my regret that our European Regiments, constituted as they are, cannot participate in the full benefits of any plan similar to those proposed and

* Since this was written, I have seen a published Extract from Lieutenant Colonel Blacker's work, describing the late war; which confirms in every point what I have here stated; and which proves (were proof wanting) that something more than fine wings, whistles, double quick, and occasional exercise upon an open plain (the very place of all others that Light troops should avoid either in theory or practice!), is necessary to constitute an useful body of Light Infantry. Next to the imperfect arms and equipment, the mode of discipline is totally inadequate to any good result. Without attaining the one, they lose the other quality!

Monday, February 25, 1822.

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discussed here. But on the fullest consideration of this matter, I am clearly of opinion that the Company's European Regiments, at the three Presidencies, might be abolished; and, with advantage even to the Public Service, be replaced by an equal number of His Majesty's. The Officers of those Corps to be transferred to a new Native Regiment at each Presidency; and the Soldiers to the Artillery, Sappers, Pioneers, and as additional Serjeants to the Native Corps. The arrangement would,

I think, prove satisfactory and pleasing to all parties, if the Government sanctioned and adopted it. It would save at least *three* good Regiments of His Majesty's Foot, from the horrors of half pay; and the awkward intervention in each of our Armies, of a single European Battalion of only 10 Companies, would no longer form one of the obstacles to the improvement of our Native Armies, on a broad and liberal scale of general expediency and justice. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
AN OLD OFFICER.

TABLE THIRD.

Plan of 1796.)

Comparative Estimate of Expence, &c. &c.

(Plan of 1814.

Num- bers.	Thirty Regiments or Sixty Battalions.	Average Month's Pay, &c. each.	Total Sonat Rupees.	Num- bers.	Forty Regiments or Battalions.	Average Month's Pay, &c. each.	Total Sonat Rupees.
30	Colonels,	1,297½ 0 0	38,925 0 0	40	Colonels,	1,297½ 0 0	51,900 0 0
60	Lieutenant Colonels, (S. B.)	1,186½ 0 0	71,190 0 0	80	{ 40 Lieutenant Colonels, (S. B.)	1,186½ 0 0	47,460 0 0
60				80	{ 40 Lieutenant Colonels,	1,034 0 0	41,360 0 0
210	Majors,	790 0 0	47,400 0 0	80	Majors,	790 0 0	63,200 0 0
660	Captains,	416 0 0	99,840 0 0	400	Captains,	416 0 0	166,400 0 0
300	Lieutenants,	257 0 0	169,620 0 0	560	Lieutenants,	257 0 0	143,920 0 0
600	Ensigns,	203 0 0	60,900 0 0	280	Ensigns,	203 0 0	56,840 0 0
600	Subadars, ...	75 0 0	45,000 0 0	400	Subadars, ...	75 0 0	30,000 0 0
3,000	Jemadars, ...	23½ 0 0	14,100 0 0	400	Jemadars, ...	23½ 0 0	9,100 0 0
3,000	Havildars, ...	15 0 0	45,000 0 0	2,400	Havildars, ...	15 0 0	36,000 0 0
1,200	Naicks, ...	13 0 0	39,000 0 0	2,400	Naicks, ...	13 0 0	31,200 0 0
51,000	Drummers, ...	13 0 0	15,600 0 0	800	Drummers, ...	13 0 0	10,400 0 0
	Sepoys, ...	7½ 0 0	4,05,000 0 0	48,000	Sepoys, ...	7½ 0 0	3,60,000 0 0
63,750		Monthly	10,51,575 0 0	55,840		Monthly	10,48,080 0 0
60	Adjutants' Staff, &c.	328 5 2	19,699 6 0	40	Adjutants' Staff, &c.	328 5 2	13,132 14 8
60	Quarter Masters' Staff, &c.	497 5 2	29,839 6 0	40	Quarter Masters' Staff, &c.	497 5 2	19,892 14 8
30	Surgeons,	416 0 0	12,480 0 0	40	Surgeons' Staff, &c.	416 0 0	16,640 0 0
60	Assistant Surgeons,	287 0 0	17,220 0 0	80	Assistant Surgeons' Staff, &c.	287 0 0	22,960 0 0
600	Companies' Staff,	57 0 0	31,200 0 0	400	Companies' Staff,	57 0 0	22,800 0 0
60	Corps, Stationary,	20 0 0	1,200 0 0	400	Corps, Stationary,	20 0 0	800 0 0
60	Corps Mess Allowance,	120 0 0	7,200 0 0	40	Corps Mess Allowances,	120 0 0	4,800 0 0
60	Subadars Major,	25 0 0	1,500 0 0	40	Subadars Major,	25 0 0	1,000 0 0
60	Doolies and Bearers,	25 0 0	1,500 0 0	40	Doolies and Bearers,	25 0 0	1,000 0 0
120	Native Doctors,	15 0 0	1,800 0 0	120	Native Doctors,	15 0 0	1,800 0 0
2,670	Total Staff and Establishments,		1,26,638 12 0	1,880	Total Staff and Establishments,		1,04,825 13 4
66,420	Grand Total Monthly,		11,78,213 12 0	57,720	Grand Total Monthly,		11,52,905 13 4
6,000	Deduct Sepoys lately added,		45,000 0 0				
60,420	Balance to compare with		11,33,213 0 0	57,720	New Plan in Letter of MILES,		11,52,905 0 0
2,700	More—Annual Charge,		135,98,556 0 0	2,700	Less—Annual Charge,		138,34,860 0 0
	Less, in favor of this side,		2,36,304 0 0		More, in favor of old Plan,		2,36,304 0 0
66,420	Actual Monthly Charge,		11,78,213 12 0	57,720	Monthly Charge,		11,52,905 13 4
	Including Staff and Establishments.				Including Staff and Establishments.		
(2,214	Annual Charge,		141,38,565 0 0	(1,443	each Regiment,		138,34,870 0 0
	each Regiment,		Rupees 4,71,285½)	8,658	Add, 6 Regiments complete,		20,58,730 8 0
66,420	30 Regiments—Annual, to compare,		141,38,565 0 0	66,378	Total of 46 Regiments,		158,93,600 8 0
	Augmentation of Officers and Men, (as in Table Second) 268				6 Regiments give an Effective of 8,376 Officers and Men.		
8,040	per Regiment, to 30 Regiments,		30,33,360 0 0	8,658	Add, 6 Regiments more to make equal Force,...		20,58,730 8 0
74,460	30 Regiments—60 Battalions,		171,71,925 0 0	75,036	52 Regiments—Total,		179,52,331 0 0

TABLE FOURTH.

63,756	Brought down, Officers and Men 30 Regts.			64,216	Brought down, Officers and Men 46 Regiments		
66,420	Brought down, Grand Total, Staff, &c. &c.	141,38,565 0 0		66,378	Brought down, Staff and Establishments included compared with 46 Regiments equal Strength.	158,93,600 8 0	
	Less, in favor of present Plan,	17,55,035½ 0 0					
2,125	Officers and Men each Regiment 2 Battalions,	4,71,285½ 0 0		1,396	Officers and Men, each Regiment 1 Battalion, ..	3,45,513 1 0	
	Add, modified Plan. (vide para. 14.)	Annual.					
2	Majors per Regiment,	1,580 0 0	18,960 0 0				
2	Captains per Regiment,	832 0 0	9,984 0 0				
6	Lieutenants per Regiment,	1,542 0 0	18,504 0 0				
10	Effective Native Staff,	172 0 0	2,064 0 0				
2,145	Total each Regiment and Annual Charge, .. Rs.	5,20,797½ 0 0					
64,350	Officers and Men, 30 Regiments, Charge, .. Rs.	156,23,925 0 0		64,216	Officers and Men, 46 Regiments,	158,93,600 0 0	

8,040 Officers and Men added to 30 Regiments (vide Table 2nd and 3rd) would cost Rupees 30,33,360—but 4 new Regiments (including the disbanded European Regiment) on the last modified plan in Table 4th, would give 8,530 Officers and Men, and cost only per annum Rupees 20,83,190.

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TABLE FIFTH.

(Comparative results of the last Table.)

EUROPEAN.	PLAN OF 1796 MODIFIED.			PLAN OF 1814.		NATIVE.	PLAN OF 1796 MODIFIED.			PLAN OF 1814.	
	Batt.	Regt.	30 Regts	Regt.	46 Regt.		Batt.	Regt.	30 Regts	Regt.	46 Regts
Colonels,	0	1	30	1	46	Subadars,	10	20	600	10	460
Lieutenant Colonels,	1	2	60	2	92	Jemadars,	10	20	600	10	460
Majors,	2	4	120	2	92	Havildars,	50	100	3,000	60	2,760
Captains,	5	10	300	10	460	Naicks,	50	100	3,000	60	2,760
Lieutenants, } including {	14	28	840	14	644	Drummers,	20	40	1,200	20	920
Ensigns, ... } Regl. Staff {	5	10	300	7	322	Sepoys,	900	1,800	54,000	1,200	55,200
Total,	27	55	1,650	36	1,656	Total,	1,040	2,080	62,400	1,360	62,560
Staff Serjeants,	2	4	120	2	92	Non-Commissioned Staff,	5	10	300	0	0
Surgeons and Assistants, ..	1	2	90	2	138	Native Doctors and Bearers, ..	7	14	420	8	368
						Establishments,	34	68	2,040	34	1,564
Grand Total,	30	62	1,860	41	1,886	Grand Total,	1,086	2,172	65,160	1,402	64,492

N. B. In all the foregoing calculations, the Colonels are supposed to be present in India, and drawing full Allowances on both sides equally. The Superior Batta (S. B.) is added to Lieutenant Colonels, in actual Command of Corps; in the same manner Horse Allowance is also added to all Field Officers, as recently granted. The average Allowances and Pay of all ranks, is taken monthly, as nearly as possible, but at the very outside. And all the current Expences, disbursed to Corps, are included, as far as known. The several items, as to Arms, Tents, Stores, Barrack, and Commissariat Departments, are a separate consideration, and would be equal either way.

The Medical Allowance is not included, as the stoppages from the Sick form an off-set against it, and cannot be calculated; though the result or balance would necessarily be the same either way, for equal numbers.

Finally, 34 Regiments on the modified Plan in 4 and 5, would produce Effective Officers 1,570—Troops 71,069—Annual Cost, Rs. 177,07,115 While 52 Regts. on the Plan of 1814, (No. 3 of MILES) would produce Effective Officers 1,872—Troops 70,720—Annual Cost, Rs. 179,52,331

Difference in favor of the 34 Regiments of 2 Battalions, modified Plan, 16 disposable Corps, and Annual Cost, Rs. 2,45,216

or full 2½ Lakhs per Annum, and beside the Promotion of 10 Officers per Regiment, would give that of three entire Regiments, being decisively in favor of the 34 Regiments (modified) on the present system.

Enigma Solved.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,
I beg leave to send the following Solution of an Enigma which appeared in your JOURNAL of the 18th instant, and hope your Correspondent will favor your numerous Readers with some others for the exercise of their ingenuity.

Calcutta, February 21, 1822.

Your's obediently, VORTEX.

We call the men in place the INS,
And T, R, U, is almost truth:
M E N are the race conceived in sins,
And T is always found in youth.

The word is an Instrument equally known
To the Surgeon,—Physician,—in country or town;
The Mechanic by means of it works for his bread;
And e'en Mathematicians resort to its aid;
The Lawyer and Statesman each instruments use,
And with these, fair Musicians oft honor the Muse;

A Fragment.

"J— WAS THE JAIL, THAT HE LANGUISHED TO QUIT."

When in Jail, I'm sad reclining,
Bear these words to my Shylock's ear;
Say, 'tis horrid to coop me pining,
In durance vile, a Lounger here.
Then, bid him quickly soothe my sorrow,
Tell him my frowzy old Bond to tear;
Oh! then,—another Lakh I'll borrow—
And Bang-up again, to the Course repair.

* Vide Dandy's Alphabetical Alphabet, CALCUTTA JOURNAL, for February 11, p. 432.

Passengers.

Passengers by the Ship PALMIRA, Captain Lamb, from Calcutta to Penang.—Mrs. Blunt, John Trotter, Esq. Dr. Rutherford, John Hunter, Esq.—Blunt, Esq. H. C. C. S., Lieut. R. P. Fitcher, 20th Native Infantry, and W. Balhetchet, Esq.

To Mary Anne.

Why fades the lily on fair S——'s bosom,
Why does the damask rose no longer blossom?
Ye envied flowers, by Love the bliss was given
To taste th' extatic joys of such a heaven;
Plac'd in such skies, in such ethereal soil,
What bold intruder dare thy sweets despoil?
The vengeful arrows from her beaming eye,
Would doom the wretch to expiate and die.
But ah! ye flowers, I now no more enquire
Why boast ye not the garden's gay attire,
Why e'en the rose's bloom's so quickly fled,
Or whence the lily droops its lingering head;
'Tis that her cheeks, they shame the blushing rose,
And fairy S——'s lovelier tints disclose,
Her snowy bosom brighter beauties give,
'Tis thus the lily can no longer live,
The flowers confess her influence with a sigh,
Then gaze and droop, then languish, pine, and die.

Calcutta, Feby. 1822.

E. C.—

Indian News.

Camp before Mahare.—A Letter from this quarter, dated February 3, states that one Ragoze, the Mookuddum of the Kusbah of Mahare, having possessed himself by force of the Fort of that name, which was occupied by a party of Troops belonging to the Aumil of Akalah, Sir John Gordon was dispatched with the Ellichpore Horse on the morning of the 1st of February, and reached the place from which the Letter is dated, on the night of the 2nd, after a march of 70 miles. Ragoze is said to have a party of 250 men, chiefly Arabs, well supplied with provisions of all kinds, and in no want of ammunition. The walls of the Gurhee are very high and thick, flanked by bastions, and not possible to be carried by assault. The Konte Poorna River runs along its west face. It appears that unless they surrendered in the course of the day, to the summons sent into them, orders would be dispatched for guns and infantry to attack the place. As, however, they were so surrounded by the Horse as to prevent the escape of those within, and an attack would be sure to be destructive to them, it was thought that they would surrender before the Force appeared.

BIRTH.

On the 20th instant, Mrs. J. STUART, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

On the 22d instant, the infant Daughter of Mr. J. STUART.

